Numb. CXXXIX.] THE March 21, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, March 21, 1789. [Vol. III.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

For Caſh, or ſuch Produce as may be agreed upon.

LOT No. 107, in the town of Pittſburgh, ſituate between Penn and Liberty ſtreets, on which is a commodious log dwelling houſe, &c.

Do No. 108, incloſed with the former by a good paleing fence, the houſe and garden in good repair.

Do Lot No. 440, at the corner of Sixth & Wood ſtreets.

Do. Lot No. 307, between Third and Fourth ſtreets.

Do. Outlot No. 21, on the great road leading to Pittſburgh, containing 16 acres and 44 perches, between two and three acres of which is improved and ſown with timothy ſeed laſt fall, about one half of ſaid lot is well calculated for meadow, having the advantage of a ſmall ſtream of water paſſing through one part, and a perennial ſpring ſo ſituated as may with eaſe be brought to flow over five or ſix acres annually.

Do. Lots No 95 and 112, and outlots No. 251 and 257, in the town and outlots of Alleghany, the outlots are good and convenient, the greater part of which when improved, will be good meadow ground.

Do. Lots No. 46 and 47, in the depreciation lands, containing 530 acres, with the uſual allowance, adjoining Col. Melcher's new town on the Ohio, and through a part of which runs the Sawickly creek, where a mill may conveniently be erected, and well ſupplied with water.

All perſons inclining to purchaſe the above property, or any part thereof, are deſired to make their propoſals to the ſubſcriber, who will ſhew the property to any perſon inclining to purchaſe. and will receive propoſals to the firſt of June next, at which time, the purchaſer or purchaſers, if any, ſhall be made known: and if unſold at that period, the premiſes will be rented for ſuch terms as may be agreed upon. Good titles will be given for all, or any part of the above named property by the ſubſcriber, or his attorney in his abſence.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittſburgh, 12th March, 1789.

LOST

ON Wedneſday the 11th inſtant, about three miles from this place, on the Waſhington road, a handſome plated bit and bradoon bridle. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

February 24, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Pittſburgh, March 12, 1789.

A.

Revd. John Anderſon.

B.

John Boyle, Robert Bagnall, John Beard, Nicklous Bouſman, Daniel Britt, Truman Boſtwick, John Bicket, Samuel Barland, Samuel Buſh, James Boveard, Humphrey Blakeway.

C.

Matthew Cunningham, 3; William Clark, 3; John Clark, John Cowan, Thomas Coyle, Samuel Chriſty, John Cockell, James Colliart.

D.

David Duncan, 3; William Drennan, 2; Charles Dugean, John Dunlap.

E.

David Evans, Alexander Ede.

F.

Noah Fearing, Alexander Fowler, Joſeph Finley. James Ferguſon, John Francis.

G.

Marcus Graham, 2; Revd. Stevin Granno, John Stiles Ganno, Nathaniel Gamble, David Graham, John Gilbreath,

H.

John Heckenwelder, John Humphrys, Mary Hamilton, Jonathan Hill, Archibald Hamilton, Rev. Edward Huey, Samuel Hanway.

I.

Robert Jones, John Irwin & Co. William Johnſton, Doctor John Jackſon, Alexander Johnſton.

K.

John Kelly, 2; John Kelly, James Kelly, Capt. Killbuck, James Kilgour.

L.

Benjamin Lodge, Iſrael Ludlow, Chriſtopher Lovinguire, H. Auguſt. Lutterloh.

M.

Jacob Melchor, 2; George Mitchel, 2; Daniel M'Hendry, John M'Dowell, Colonel Marſhall, Randal Marſhall, William M'Cullough, Robert M'Cully, James M'Bride.

P.

David Pettirew, Adam Pow, James or John Perry, William Powel, John Porter.

R.

George Roſs, William Robinſon, 2: George Rogers, Ebenezer Rees, William Robertſon, Robert Riddle.

S.

John Smilie, David Steel.

T.

John Taylor, Robert Taylor, Samuel Todd.

W.

William Wilſon, 2; James Wray, Wm. Woods, Col. David Williamſon, John Williams.

FROM THE

Poems of Robert Burns,

The Celebrated Scottish Ploughman.

The Cotter's Saturday Night.

Inſcribed to R. A. Eſquire.

> Let not ambition mock their uſeful toil,
> Their homely joys, and deſtiny obſcure,
> Nor graudeur hear, with a diſdainful ſmile,
> The ſhort and ſimple annals of the poor.
> GRAY.

MY lov'd, my honor'd, much reſpected friend!
No mercenary bard his homage pays;
With honeſt pride, I ſcorn each ſelfiſh end,
My deareſt meed, a friend's eſteem and praiſe:
To you I ſing in ſimple Scottiſh lays,
The lowly train in life's ſequeſter'd ſcene;
The native feelings ſtrong, the guileleſs ways,
What A..... in a cottage would have been;
Ah! tho' his worth unknown, far happier there, I ween!

November chill blaws loud wi' angry ſugh;
The ſhort'ning winter day is near a cloſe;
The miry beaſts retreating frae the plough;
The black'ning trains o' craws to their repoſe;
The toil worn Cotter frae his labor goes,
This night his weekly moil is at an end,
Collects his ſpades, his mattocks and his hoes,
Hoping the morn in eaſe and reſt to ſpend,
And weary o'er the moor his courſe does hameward bend.

At length his lonely cot appears in view,
Beneath the ſhelter of an aged tree;
Th' expectant wee things, toddlin, ſtatcher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' flichterin noiſe and glee.
His wee bit ingle blinkin bonilie,
His clean hearth-ſtane, his thrifty's wifie's ſmile,
The liſping infant, prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary kiaugh and care beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

Belyve the elder bairns come dropping in,
At ſervice out, amang the farmers roun;
Some ca' the plough, ſome herd, ſome tentie rin
A cannie errand to a neebor town:
Their eldeſt hope, their Jenny, woman grown,
In youthfu' bloom, love ſparkling in her e'e,
Comes hame, perhaps, to ſhew a braw new gown,
Or depoſite her fair one penny fee,
To help her parents dear, if they in hardſhips be.

With joy unfeign'd, brothers and ſiſters meet,
An each for other's weelfare, kindly ſpiers:
The ſocial hours, ſwift-wing'd, unnotic'd fleet;
Each tells the uncos that he ſees or hears,
The parent's, partial, eye their hopeful years;
Anticipation forward points the view;
The mother, wi' her needle and her ſheers,
Gars auld claes look amaiſt as weel's the new;
The father mixes a' wi' admonition due.

Their maſter's and their miſtreſs's command
The younkers a' are warned to obey;
And mind their labors wi' an eident hand,
And ne'er though out o' ſight to jauk or play;
'And O! be ſure to fear the Lord alway!
'And mind your duty duely morn and night!
'Leſt in temptations path ye gang aſtray,
'Implore his counſel and aſſiſting might;
'They never ſought in vain that ſought the Lord
'aright,'

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny; wha kens the meaning o' the ſame,
Tells how a neebor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do ſome errands, and convoy her hame.
The wily mother ſees the [illegible]
Sparkle in Jenny's e'e, and fluſh her cheek,
With heart-ſtruck anxious care enquires his name,
While Jenny hafflins is afraid to ſpeek;
Weel pleas'd the mother hears, it's nae wild, worthleſs rake.

With kindly welcome, Jenny brings him ben;
A ſtrappan youth; he takes the mother's eye;
Blythe Jenny ſees the viſit's no ill taen;
The father crack of horſes, pleughs and kye.
The youngſter's artleſs heart o'erflows wi' joy,
But blate and laithfu' ſcarce can weel behave;
The mother, wi' a woman's wiles can ſpy
What makes the youth ſae baſhfu and ſae grave;
Weel pleas'd to think her bairn's reſpected like the lave.

O happy love! where love like this is found!
O heart felt raptures! bliſs beyond compare!
I've paced much this weary, mortal round,
And ſage experience bids me this declare-----
'If heaven a draught of heavenly pleaſure ſpare,
'One cordial in this melancholy vale,
''Tis when a youthful, loving, modeſt pair,
'In other's arms breathe out the tender tale,
Beneath the milk-white thorn that ſcents the ev'ning gale.

Is there in human form, that bears a heart---
A wretch! a villain! loſt to love and truth!
That can with ſtudied, ſly, enſnaring art,
Betray ſweet Jenny's unſuſpecting youth?
Curſe on his perjur'd arts! diſſembling ſmooth!
Are honor, virtue, conſcience, all exil'd?
Is there no pity, no relenting truth,
Points to the parents fondling o'er their child?
Then paints the ruin'd maid, and their diſtraction wild!

But now the ſupper crowns their ſimple board,
The healthſome Parritch, chief of Scotia's food:
The ſoupe their only Hawkie does afford,
That 'yont the hallen ſnugly chows her cood:
The dame brings forth, in complinental mood,
To grace the lad, her weel hain'd kebbuck, fell,
And aft he's preſt, and aft he ca's it guid;

The frugal wife, garrulous, will tell
How 'twas a towmond auld, ſin' lint was i' the
bell.

The chearful ſupper done wi' ſerious face,
They round the ingle form a circle wide;
The ſire turns o'er wi' patriarchal grace,
The big ha bible, ance his father's pride;
His bonnet rev'rently is laid aſide,
His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
Thoſe ſtrains that once did ſweet in Zion glide,
He wales a portion with judicious care;
'And let us worſhip God!' he ſays, with ſolemn
air.

They chaunt their artleſs notes in ſimple guiſe;
They tune their hearts, by far the nobleſt aim:
Perhaps Dundee's wild warbling meaſures riſe,
Or plaintive martyrs worthy of the name;
Or noble Elgin beets the heaven-ward flame,
The ſweeteſt far of Scotia's holy lays:
Compar'd with theſe, Italian trills are tame:
The tickled ears no heart felt raptures raiſe;
Nae unifon hae they with our Creator's praiſe.

The prieſt like father reads the ſacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
Or Moſes bade eternal warfare wage
With Ameleck's ungracious progeny;
Or how the royal bard did groaning lie
Beneath the ſtroke of heaven's avenging ire;
Or Job's pathetic plaint and wailing cry;
Or rapt Iſaiah's wild ſeraphic fire;
Or other holy ſeers that tune the ſacred lyre.

Perhaps the Chriſtian volume is the theme,
How guiltleſs blood for guilty man was ſhed;
How he, who bore in heaven the ſecond name,
Had not on earth whereon to lay his head:
How his firſt followers and ſervants ſped;
The precepts ſage they wrote to many a land:
How he, who lone in Patmos baniſhed;
Saw in the ſun a mighty Angle ſtand;
And heard great Bab'lon's doom pronounced by
heaven's command.

The kneeling down to heaven's Eternal King,
The ſaint, the father, and the huſband prays;
Hope ſprings exulting on triumphant wing,†
That thus they all ſhall meet in future days:
There ever baſk in uncreated rays,
No more to ſigh or ſhed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praiſe,
In ſuch ſociety yet ſtill more dear;
While circling time moves round in an eternal
ſphere.

Compar'd with this, how poor religion's pride,
In all the pomp of method and of art,
When men diſplay to congregations wide
Devotion's ev'ry grace except the heart!
The power, incens'd, the pageant will deſert,
The pompous ſtrain, the ſacerdotal ſtole;
But haply, in ſome cottage far apart,
May hear, well pleas'd the language of the ſoul;
And in his book of life the inmates poor enroll.

Then homeward all take off their ſeveral way;
The youngling cottagers retire to reſt:
The parent pair their ſecret homage pay,
And profer up to heaven the warm requeſt,
That he who ſtills the raven's clam'rous neſt,
And deck the lily fair in flow'ry pride,
Would, in the way his wiſdom ſees the beſt,
For them and for their little ones provide;
But chiefly in their hearts with grace divine pre
ſide.

From ſcenes like theſe old Scotia's grandeur ſprings,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
'An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God:'
And certes in fair virtue's heavenly road,
The cottage leaves the palace far behind:
What is a lordlings pomp? a cumbrous load,
Diſguiſing oft the wretch of human kind,
Studied in arts of hell, in wickedneſs refin'd!

O Scotia! my dear, my native ſoil!
For whom my warmeſt wiſh to heaven is ſent!
Long may the hardy ſons of ruſtic toil
Be bleſt with health, and peace, and ſweet con-
tent!
And, O may heaven their ſimple lives prevent
From luxury's contagion weak and vile!
Then howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may riſe the while,
And ſtand a wall of fire around their much lov'd
iſle.

O Thou! who pour'd the patriotic tide
That ſtream'd thro' great unhappy Wallace's
heart;
Who dar'd to, noble, ſtem tyrannic pride,
Or nobly die, the ſecond glorious part;
(The patriot's God peculiarly thou art,
His friend, inſpirer, guardian and reward!)
O never, never Scotia's realm deſert,
But ſtill the patriot, and the patriot bard,
In bright ſucceſſion raiſe, her ornament and guard.

† Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

Foreign Intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 22.

On the 3d inſtant the cannon of the Seraglio announced the favorable news received from the grand vizir, who on the 21ſt of September, attacked the Auſtrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caranſebes; and after an obſtinate ſtruggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and purſued them for the ſpace of three hours, with great ſlaughter, and took ſeveral pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The grand vizir has fixed his head quarters at Mehadin. This intelligence was no ſooner divulged, than the courtiers and clergy proclaimed the ſultan, gazi, or victorious, and on the 10th inſtant, a proclamation to this effect was read in all the moſques of this capital: a religious ceremony anſwerable to general thankſgiving in Chriſtendom, which is to take place all over the Ottoman empire.

PARIS, November 28.

The following are the proceedings of the committee of notables, in which the king's brother preſides.

November 10. A memorial was preſented from the duke of Orleans, demanding his chancellor ſhould have a ſeat in the aſſembly of the ſtates general.

It was decided by a majority, that this was a proper queſtion for the conſideration of the committee, while deliberating on what perſons ought to compoſe the ſtates general; but as it was entirely new, and concerned a prince of the blood, Monſieur was requeſted to lay it before the king, and receive his commands.

November 13. It ſeems univerſally agreed, that the convocation ſhall be by bailliage; but the queſtion which has been warmly agitated is, to what bailliages ſhall letters of convocation (writs) be ſent. The moſt general opinion is, that they ought to be addreſſed to all the bailliages that ſent deputies in 1614, and alſo to thoſe created ſince that time, if they are bailli d'epee.

The next queſtion is, in what proportion ſhall theſe balliages ſend deputies? It has paſſed in Monſieur's committee.

1ſt. That balliages, under a certain deſcription ſhall ſend three members, one of each order. Thus the bailliages of Gex, which are very ſmall, will only ſend this number.

2d. That bailliages much more conſiderable ſhall ſend two of each order; and thoſe of immenſe extent, ſuch as Poitu and Berry, three.

The biſhop of Nevers is not of that opinion; he contends that the bailliage of Berry ought to have no more repreſentatives than that of Gex.

The other committees are not yet determined on this point.

But in what proportion ought the deputies of each order be choſen? This is queſtion of the moſt ſerious diſcuſſion, on which the committees have not yet declared their opinion, it appears in the mean time that it will not be, by any means, in favor of the third eſtate; that is, the great body of the people.

November 14. It has been decided in Monſieur's committee, by a majority of 13 againſt 11, that deputies of the third eſtate ſhall be equal in number to thoſe of the two others put together; but the other committees demand that the three orders ſhall ſend each an equal number. The committees ſeem to wiſh that the conventions ſhould be made in the ſame mode and by the ſame bailliages as in 1614, and that the provinces annexed ſince that period ſhould be modeled and ſend deputies like Dauphiny.

The order of council of the 2d of October, which confirmed the formation of the ſtates of Dauphiny, has proved that the number of the third eſtate is equal to that of the other two, which implies a contradiction between the opinion of the notables for reſtricting the number of the repreſentatives of the third eſtate, and their demand to aſſemble the provinces annexed ſince 1614, to the conſtitution of Dauphiny. This is not the only argument on which the numerous partizans of the third eſtate [illegible] in the firſt warmth of theſe debates, the friends of union and concord ſo much wiſhed for by his majeſty, and ſo deſirable for the nation, take care not to interpoſe, confiding in the national ſpirit, which is rouſed through all the orders of the ſtate,

LONDON, November 27.

New Mode of Repreſentation.

The tiers etat in France has evidently gained the oſtenſible favor of government, who now go with them on almoſt every ſubject. Mr. Necker finds that nothing can be effected without its aſſiſtance, and therefore prudently divides with the majority in oppoſition to the clergy and nobles.

The following are the principal requeſts made to the crown by the tiers etat on the ſubject of its repreſentation at the meeting of the ſtates general:

"That his majeſty be humbly petitioned to order that the tiers etat be permitted to ſend an equal number of repreſentatives to the ſtates general as the clergy and nobility united.

"That its deputies be choſen from the general body of the nation entitled to give their vote. That all placemen, king's advocates, as well as thoſe dependent on particular lords of ſovereignties, renters of diſtricts, and all perſons either directly or indirectly under the controul of the clergy or nobility, be excluded from the right to vote.

"That each city and diſtrict ſhall ſend a certain number of deputies according to its commerce, population, or conſequence.

"That his majeſty be requeſted to conſider that the forms of the ſtates general, as in 1614, is compatible with the ideas of an enlightened age."

We may learn from the foregoing repreſentations how nearly the ſpirit of the French nation aims at the conſtitution of this country. It fully confirms what we have before ſaid on the ſubject. Thoſe who look to the event of this buſineſs, will find our information on this ſubject, literally authentic.

In regard to other objects - the equalization of taxes is the moſt important.

The tiers etat inſiſt on a fair and equitable mode of taxation; and that the high ſhall pay in proportion with the low- -in ſhort, that every man ſhall pay in proportion to his income.

This is, indeed, worthy the enlightened ſentiments of the French, and does the age immortal honor.

Maſs was ſaid for our king at Bruſſels on the 6th of laſt month.

The good which was expected from the meeting of the ſtates general in France, is likely to be defeated by the great diviſions which exiſt in that kingdom, relative to the formation of that body.

The committee of the notables, over which his royal highneſs the count de Provence preſides, has reſolved, that in the ſtates general, the repreſentatives of the commons ſhould be equal in number to repreſentatives of both the clergy and nobility. This queſtion, however, but by a majority of one; on a diviſion there appeared,

For the reſolution,	13
Againſt it,	12

His royal highneſs the count de Provence, marſhal prince de Beauvau, the duke du Chatelet, and the count du Montbottier, voted with the majority.

The other five committees of the notables, however, have adopted a contrary reſolution, and voted that the proportion of the three eſtates to each other ſhould, in point of numbers, be the ſame as when that body laſt met in 1614, under Lewis XIII.

Dec 3 An account from Warſaw, dated the 5th ult. ſays, "We have this moment received an account from Cherſon, that the remains of the captain pacha's fleet have been entirely deſtroyed by a violent tempeſt."

Dec. 10. The Swediſh Gazette [illegible] a juſt and generous tribute of applauſe to the memory of admiral Greig. Though a formidable enemy they announce his death with regret.

There is great reaſon for thinking lord North will recover, in ſome degree, his ſight. An eminent occuliſt has given it as his opinion, that in a ſhort time the film which at preſent covers the ſight of the eyes may be removed with ſafety and ſucceſs.

A very extraordinary inſtance of the recovery of a ſovereign from a violent indiſpoſition, which rendered him incapable of government, occurred not long ago in Spain, in the perſon of Philip the fifth. He had languiſhed under this infirmity for ſome years. The Abbe Montgon ſays he ſaw him at court with an appearance of total inſenſibility. When the government had been carried on by the queen and council, or junto, as the Spaniards term it, in [illegible] he formally reſigned the crown in favor of his [illegible] the firſt, in 1724; and upon his death, [illegible] afterwards, in 1727, he re-aſſumed the crown, and died king of Spain in 1746. It was with him that we were at war in 1732, and no part of the [illegible] period of his reign was affected by mental infirmity. The reign of Philip the fifth began in 1700, laſted 46 years, and he died upwards of 70.

The Daniſh forces have totally abandoned Sweden. But ſome difference has occurred between the prince of Heſſ. and the king of Sweden, from the former's having inſiſted that the ſum of 100,000 dollars ſhould be paid the king of Denmark, as a contribution in the ſpace of four months.

As a ſecurity for the payment of this fine, the prince took with him from Uadewalla, three of the principal merchants as hoſtages. But it is much doubted, whether the money will ever be paid.

This contribution, as well as ſome others which the prince of Heſſe endeavoured to exact on the Swediſh territories, had nearly rekindled the flames of war.

The king of Sweden oppoſed this conduct in the warmeſt manner, and ſent an officer to the Daniſh camp, with the following formal declaration:

"That if the prince of Heſſe perſiſted in his deſign to levy contributions in his ſtates, he ſhould immediately diſſolve the armiſtice agreed on; nor ſhould he abandon his ſubjects to ſuch oppreſſions without affording them his aſſiſtance.'

To this declaration the prince of Heſſe replied-- "That he ſhould refer thoſe differences to be ſettled by the mediating powers."

The king of Sweden acquieſced to this propoſition and thus the matter is terminated for the preſent.

* * *

American News.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (S.N.) February 3.

We are informed, that a young man by the name of Howard, of Beekman's precinct, near Frederickſburgh, was bit by a mad dog about ſeven or eight weeks ago-- the bite was in the wriſt, which it is ſaid entiraly healed up. About the middle of the week before laſt he complained of ſevere pains in his arm, which grew worſe, and penetrated to the head and body, and in a day or two was entirely mad, barking and ſnapping as a dog would do. He was ſo outrageous, that the family was obliged to faſten him to the floor, and in a few hours he expired in the moſt painful agonies poſſible, on Monday laſt week. Several other perſons were bit by the ſame dog, who have not yet diſcovered any effects from it.

NEWYORK, February 9.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, November 23.

"We have a change of governors, our former one is called home on buſineſs ſo important, that he has taken his paſſage at this ſeaſon of the year. Our new one has orders to garriſon the iſland in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, every place is now fortified that is conſidered neceſſary, but for what reaſon I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military ſtores lately arrived, and a greater ſupply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard ſhips of 40 guns each."

CHARLESTON, (S. C) January 26.

A few days ſince returned to this city, Mr. David Benjamin G. Schutz, (a gentleman who has been 26 years employed in mineralogy by a German prince from Wintſborough, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of Stephen Drayton, eſq; and others near the Cedar creek, in Cambden diſtrict; we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in ſilver, and that it can be worked at ſo eaſy an expence, that he has not the leaſt doubt but it will yield immenſe profits to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the public in general.

PETERSBURGH, (Virginia) January 29.

A captain of a Guinea ſhip is now in jail in London, and under proſecution at the expence of the ſociety eſtabliſhed in that city for the abolition of the ſlave trade, on account of having cruelly treated and maimed a number of Engliſh ſailors under his command. The ſame commander has perpetrated ſuch barbarities on the inhabitants of Africa, as are too ſhocking for the public eye. The following inſtance which has already been produced in evidence, by the London ſociety, before the privy council, will be brought by the ſame ſociety, together with numberleſs other inſtances, before the houſe of commons. A young negro woman, with her infant at her breaſt, was kidnapped away from her huſband and parents, and offered, by the dealers in human fleſh, to this commander for ſale: he was willing, he ſaid, to purchaſe the young woman, but he could do nothing with the brat. However, as they could not be ſeparated, he purchaſed them both. At the the ſame inſtant deliberately daſhed out the brains of the infant on the deck of the ſhip, and threw it overboard in the mother's preſence. As ſhe was a young woman of uncommon beauty, in leſs than an hour ſhe was dragged by the captain to his bed, and compelled to endure the embraces of her child's murderer.

RICHMOND, January 28.

We are informed, that the Indians have agreed to Sevier's propoſals for an exchange of priſoners. A truce has taken place, and it is expected a general pacification will follow.

A few days ago was apprehended and committed to jail in Williamſburgh, one Fowler, alias Anderſon, who broke out of the jail of this city, in 1786.

BALTIMORE, February 6.

On Tueſday evening laſt, Mrs. Cromwell, wife of Mr. .... Cromwell, ſhipwright, at Fell's point, was happily delivered of three beautiful and hearty male children. "Bleſſed is the man who has his quiver full of them."

PHILADELPHIA, February 11.

A correſpondent hints, for the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether if the puniſhment of capital crimes with death, muſt give way to a leſs ſanguinary mode, that of ſending ſuch culprits to Algiers for the exchange of our unhappy countrymen at preſent held in chains, and others that may at any time experience a like misfortune; might not be more eligible than the unavailing and inſignificant mode of the wheelbarrow now in uſe.

When Hannibal, with his victorious army, after having overcome many obſtacles, was under the walls of Rome, that city was unconquerable, becauſe her citizens were free and valiant; but when he retired to Capua, a town at an inconſiderable diſtance from Rome, and abandoned himſelf and his army to eaſe and luxury, then was Carthage conquered, although the Romans were incapable at that time of ſending a ſingle legion into Africa. The ſtates of America reſemble in ſome degree the Carthaginian army at this period. Succeſsful in that, they have liſtened too attentively to the ſyren luxury, and it is feared will experience the evils of a Capua in a ruinous commerce.

CARLISLE, February 4.

The following melancholy circumſtance happened in the ſnow ſtorm on Friday laſt --- A Mr. Samuel Boyd of Harriſburgh, in attempting to croſs the Suſquehanna with his horſe on the ice, but had not proceeded far before the horſe broke in, but immediate aſſiſtance being rendered by ſome of the people from the ferry-- after ſtaying ſome time determined to croſs on foot, and accordingly ſet out, accompanied by one of the ferrymen as a pilot, the night being dark, and the path covered by the ſnow, they miſtook the road, and inſtead of going towards an iſland in the middle of the river by which they ſhould have paſſed, they had turned down the river, rather inclining for the ſhore from which they had entered, a part of the river near the ſhore was not froze over, into which both fell, as is ſuppoſed, their hats being found next morning We ſince learn, that both their bodies have been found.

Pittſburgh, March 21,

Thurſday an unfortunate accident happened Mr. George Forbes, maſon, in a ſtone quarry near this town; as he was preparing to blow a rock, the powder, by ſome unknown means took fire, which ſplit the rock, and ſhattered his hand and arm in ſo dreadful a manner, that amputation was judged immediately neceſſary, and accordingly performed.

Among the various objects, ſays a correſpondent, which claim the obſervation of the civil police of a place in the firſt ſtages of improvement, an attention to the health of its inhabitants ought to be the firſt. In this every individual is concerned, and whatever tends to deſtroy the firſt and grand ſource of every real enjoyment in a greater or leſs degree, equally impedes the progreſs of its advancement, and demands the aſſiſtance of all intereſted in its ſucceſs, to remove the cauſe. As this is an obſervation in which every perſon will readily concur, it is the more ſurpriſing that ſo obvious a ſource of ill health as the *ponds* in this place, ſhould ſo long be permitted to remain in the ſtate they now are, without any attempts made to counteract or remove their dangerous effects. The noxious vapours which are exhaled from theſe ſtagnant waters in the courſe of the ſummer, are no leſs injurious to health, than by overflowing the ſtreets, inconvenient in the winter. To have these drained nothing more is neceſſary, than to open and enlarge the ſewers of each, which communicate with the Monongahela. This could be done with very little labor and expence, not more than five or ſix perches of a ſewer being neceſſary to clear the one extending from Mr Cecil's lot paſt captain Irwin's. Convinced that half of what is expended in the courſe of one year for medicine, owing to this cauſe, by the heads of families, would far more than defray the expence which would neceſſarily accrue in effecting the end propoſed. It requires only the aſſiſtance of ſome active citizen to ſtep forward, to procure ſuitable aſſiſtance for that purpoſe..

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 2d of February laſt.

"You complain much in Pennſylvania of the virulent party ſpirit that prevails among you; but never have the effects of party conteſts been ſo diſgraceful in that ſtate as in this. For with you who have a ſingle legiſlative body, a majority rules; but with us one branch of the legiſlature, counteracts the proceedings of the other, and the utmoſt diſſentions have for ſome time paſt ſubſiſted between the two houſes. In conſequence of this, New York will have no vote in the choice of a preſident and vice preſident of the United States, ſo that governor Clinton has no chance of being choſen. And what is ſtill worſe, it is to be feared that this ſtate will have no ſenators in Congreſs at their firſt meeting, when the great queſtion of -"Where ſhall Congreſs reſide?" will be warmly agitated; ſo that it is generally apprehended, that after all our expence in preparing for their reception, we muſt inevitably loſe their company, as the ſouthern ſtates ſeem very clamourous for their removal to a more central ſituation, Such, my friend, are the deplorable effects to be dreaded from diſſentions among ourſelves."

ANECDOTE.

THE late Frederick of Pruſſia was not leſs depotic in military and political, than he ſhewed himſelf abſolute in eccleſiaſtical affairs. He aſſerted his right to be the ſole arbiter of ſeparations and divorces, whenever man and wife were tired of living together. A miniſter of the church happened one day, as no doubt his conſcience directed, to expoſtulate with his majeſty, and quoted ſome paſſages of the New Teſtament, that made againſt a lay man interfering in ſuch matters. "Very well," replied Frederick, "you are for the New, but I declare for the Old one, as the moſt ſenſible I am Moſes the Second, he led on his Hebrews as he thought proper, and I will govern my Hebrews as I liſt.'

* * *

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making Buſineſs, a lad from about 13 to 15 year of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittſburgh, March 20, 1789.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers living in Eaſt Pennſborough townſhip, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December laſt, a ſervant lad, named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, full round face, ſhort curly black hair, he has loſt the firſt joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Dickinſon townſhip, Waſhington county, laſt June, ſeven ſtray Hogs, they are all marked with a piece cut out of the right ear, and a hole through the left, except one black ſow, that has no mark perceivable. Whoever has loſt ſaid hogs, are requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

March 20, 1789,

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawaneſe laſt ſpring, and by them ſold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which ſhe can be diſtinguiſhed, but is very fleſhy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion. long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England ſettlement at Muſkingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Eſquire. the Secretary of the Weſtern Territory. It is ſaid that the child was taken either upon Holſten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the ſame time, and is now a priſoner with the Cherokees that live amongſt the Shawaneſe This circumſtance may lead to a diſcovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requeſted to inſert the above in their newſpaper.]

Public Sale.

ALL the real eſtate of John Perry and James Perry of the county of Weſtmoreland, Bankrupts, will poſitively be ſold on Monday the 23d day of March next, at the Coffee Houſe in the City of Philadelphia.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any part thereof, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, who will receive propoſals, and treat for any part of the ſaid eſtate at private ſale.

JOHN GARDEN,]
ANDREW BUNNER,] Aſſignees.
GEORGE BICKHAM.]

THOSE who may be diſpoſed to avail themſelves of an opportunity of inſtructing their children, or thoſe under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Inſtructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Waſhington, on the firſt of March next.

February 1ſt, 1789.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, who is fully authoriſed to receive all debts due to the ſaid William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittſburgh, January 16, 1789.

UPON the firſt day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, at the houſe of Adamſon Tannehill, vintner, in Pittſburgh, a certain Tract of LAND, containing 200 acres, and uſual allowance, being the half of a tract called Park Hill, lying on Big Moon run, in Waſhington county, about ſeven miles from Pittſburgh, near the river Ohio, and bounding on lands preſently occupied by William Hall; there is ſaid to be a mill ſeat on the ſaid half tract. The terms of payment will be made known on or before the day of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, or in his abſence to William Tilton, Eſq. in Pittſburgh.

HUGH ROSS,

Who has for ſale at his ſtore a general aſſortment of GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Hemp, Ginſeng, and other produce.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a houſe of entertainment, at the ſign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles weſt of the town of Bedford, on the great road leadfrom Philadelphia to Pittſburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the moſt reaſonably terms, by the publics moſt humble ſervant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1ſt, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general aſſembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to diſtribute the donation lands promiſed to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the ſaid lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a ſtout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up ſaid Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, ſhall receive the above reward by applying at the ſtore of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittſburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt townſhip, about 11 miles from Pittſburgh, on the new ſtate road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one buſhel of oats the ſeaſon, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the ſingle leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per buſhel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d per yard. The payment to be made the firſt day of October next, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber. The ſeaſon will begin the firſt day of April, and end the laſt of June.

It is needleſs to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much eſteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himſelf.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, ſheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiſer, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſwarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a ſhort blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends ſaid runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, ſhall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, ſhall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Extract from an Act of Aſſembly of Pen
entitled, "An Act to explain and ame
entitled. An Act for the gradual Ab
Slavery." Paſſed the 29th day of March,

Section 4th. AND be it further enacted authority aforeſaid, Th ſons who now are or hereafter ſhall be po any child or children, born after the fir March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and who would by the ſaid act be liable to ſerve age of twenty-eight years, ſhall on or befo firſt day of April one thouſand ſeven hun eighty nine, or within ſix months next after of any ſuch child, deliver, or cauſe to be deli in writing, to the clerk of the peace of the county, or the clerk of the court of record of the city of Philadelphia, in which they ſhall reſpectively inhabit, the name, ſurname and occupation or profeſſion of ſuch poſſeſſor, and of the county, townſhip, diſtrict or ward in which they reſide, and alſo the age, to the beſt of his or her knowledge, name and ſex of every ſuch child or children, under the pain and penalty of forfeiting and loſing all right and title to every ſuch child and children, and of him, her or them immediately becoming free, which ſaid return or account in writing, ſhall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party, which the ſaid clerks are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to adminiſter, and the ſaid clerks ſhall make and preſerve records thereof, copies and extracts of which ſhall be good evidence in all courts of juſtice, when certified under their hands and ſeals of office. For which oath or affirmation and entry or extract, the ſaid clerks ſhall be reſpectively entitled to one ſhilling and ſix pence, and no more, to be paid by him or her, who ſhall ſo as aforeſaid make ſuch entry or demand the extract aforeſaid.

Sect. 6th, of the ſame act. Be it enacted by the authority, That if any owner or poſſeſſor of any negro or mulatto ſlave or ſlaves, or ſervant or ſervants for term of years, ſhall from and after the firſt day of June next, ſeparate or remove, or cauſe to be ſeparated or removed, a huſband from his wife, a wife from her huſband, a child from his or her parent, or a parent from a child, of any or either of the deſcriptions aforeſaid, to a greater diſtance than ten miles, with the deſign and intention of changing the habitation or place of abode of ſuch huſband or wife, parent or child, unleſs ſuch child ſhall be above the age of four years, or unleſs the conſent of ſuch ſlave or ſervant for life or years ſhall have been obtained and teſtified in the manner herein before directed, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſeverally forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, with coſts of ſuit for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in the ſupreme court, or in any court of common pleas, at the ſuit of any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one moiety thereof when recovered, for the uſe of the plaintiff, the other moiety for the uſe of the poor of the city, townſhip or place from which ſuch huſband or wife, parent or child, ſhall have been taken and removed.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 20, 1789.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Boyd, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly atteſted to

ANN BOYD, Adminiſtratrix.

THE neceſſity of ſettling the accounts of the late partnerſhip of Scull & Boyd, makes it indiſpenſibly neceſſary for thoſe who are indebted to make ſpeedy payment, either to Ann Boyd, or the ſubſcriber. Produce will be received in payment if delivered by the 1ſt of April next.

JOHN SCULL.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occu by Mr. William Greenough at Pitt burgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Audrain, tenant at will. The term be one half caſh down, and the rem by inſtalments. For particulars ap letter, poſt paid, to WILLIAM W SIDE, at the Tea Warehouſe, Phila

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormſby's Ferry, where Subſcriptions* (at
for this Paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.*---A